

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Laton Community Services District

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source comes from three active wells, Well No. 4, Well No. 5 and Well No. 6.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Laton Community Services District in July, 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, historic gas stations and agricultural/irrigation wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Laton Community Services District Office, 20798 S. Fowler Avenue, Laton, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Mr. Daniel Chapa, General Manager, (559) 923-4802.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Daniel Chapa, General Manager at (559) 923-4802. You may also write to Mr. Chapa at Laton Community Services District, P. O. Box 447, Laton, CA 93242. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at 6501 E. Latonia Street, Laton, CA.

The following are definitions of some of the TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:	
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.	Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.	Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.	Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
	N/A: Not applicable
	ND: Not detectable at testing limit
	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
	ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
	ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board/DDW allows us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Water Supply (Distribution System)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation			
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Water Source (Groundwater Wells)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates (of Detections)			
E. coli	(In the year) 0	Not Applicable	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E.coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

E. Coli/Fecal Coliform: E. coli/Fecal coliforms are bacteria whose presence indicate that water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Level 1 Assessment Requirement - Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. The Level 1 assessment was completed. We completed two (2) corrective actions regarding sample collection protocols and sampler training.

The District collects two (2) samples each month in the water supply (distribution) system. The District collects monthly samples at each operational water well (source).

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024/2025	64	30 to 99	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024/2025	20	17 to 26	Generally found in ground and surface water

TEST RESULTS (A)						
Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	PHG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2024	10	0.2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2024	10	0.3	1.3	0.078	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD	
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Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in water service lines and in home plumbing. The Laton Community Services District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from the water system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. The Laton Community Services District has completed an inventory of the water service lines and has not identified any lead service lines in the water system. The service line inventory is publicly available at the Laton Community Services District, 20798 S. Fowler Avenue in Laton.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk, including:

- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flushing your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes;
- Using only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water;
- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Laton Community Services District at 559-923-4802. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	2024	0.24	ND to 0.61 (C)	Erosion of natural deposits: transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2025	0.9	0.46 to 2.3 (D)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	2022/2023 /2025	6.0	2.12 to 11.1 (E)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2018/2023	10.2	6.1 to 19 (F)	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD (G)					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	2023/2024/2025	4.9	1.6 to 11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	300	2023/2024/2025	33	ND to 38	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2025	171	100 to 290	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	2023/2024/2025	10.6	4.6 to 15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	2025	199	78 to 410	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	2023/2024/2025	0.44	ND to 0.73	Soil runoff

INITIAL MONITORING FOR PER AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)						
Constituent(and reporting units)	Notification Level	Response Level	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	500	5,000	12/2/2025	2.7	ND to 5.1	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	1,000	10,000	12/2/2025	2.2	ND to 2.6	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	4.0	10	12/2/2025	4.4	ND to 8.3 (H)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	4.0	40	12/2/2025	3.9	ND to 7.8 (I)	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures and certain firefighting activities.

PFAS are manmade substances that have been synthesized for their water and liquid resistance properties. They have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health.

The USEPA established primary drinking water standard MCLs for PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and PFHxS (10 ppt) on April 26, 2024. Regulatory compliance with primary PFAS MCLs begins in April, 2029. The State Water Board/DDW mandated Initial Monitoring for PFAS to establish subsequent routine PFAS monitoring requirements.

Notification Level: The concentration of a PFAS which, if exceeded, triggers reporting of the result in the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

Response Level: The concentration of a PFAS which, if exceeded triggers other requirements that a water system must follow.

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt) (J)	5	0.7	2024/2025	ND	N/A	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct of other compounds and pesticides.

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State WaterBoard/DDW) required detection level for this contaminant.
- (C) ABOUT HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM: Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
- (D) ABOUT NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as N) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels as N that are above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- (E) ABOUT GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (F) ABOUT URANIUM: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (G) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Secondary MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. The elevated levels are typically naturally occurring.
- (H) ABOUT PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) - Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (I) ABOUT PERFLUOROCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS) – Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (J) ABOUT 1,2,3-TCP: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents, contaminant levels and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or their website <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.